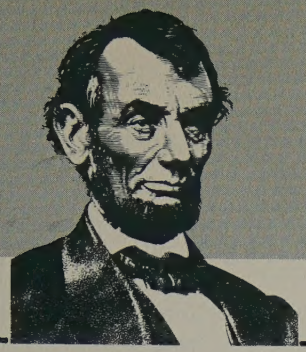


Lincoln Lore

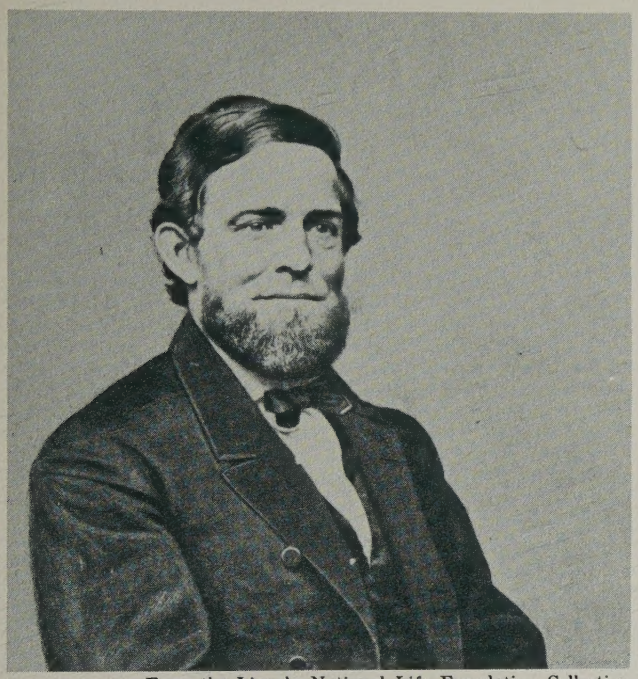
Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1475 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA January, 1961

SCHUYLER COLFAX—LINCOLN LECTURER

Schuyler Colfax of South Bend, Indiana, is so well known in history as a Congressman, Speaker of the House, Vice President (U. S. Grant's first term) and for his implication in the Crédit Mobilier scandal that few students know of his activities as a professional lecturer.

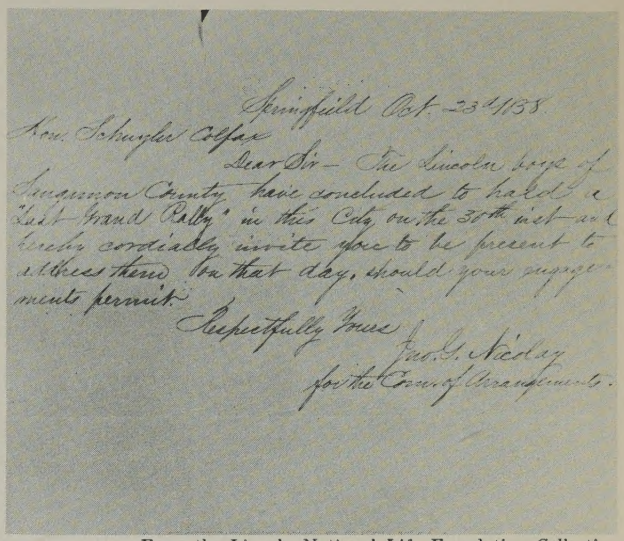
Colfax was a brilliant young man who showed great promise. Not only did he excell as a shrewd politician but he was an excellent speaker. On June 21, 1856 he made a speech, of which more than a million copies were said to have been circulated, opposing the use of the army in Kansas until the laws of the Territory should have received congressional approval.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation Collection

SCHUYLER COLFAX
Mar. 23, 1823—Jan. 13, 1885

Vice-president of the United States. Born in New York City. His paternal grandfather, William Colfax, was commander of Washington's body-guard during the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandmother, Hester Schuyler, was a cousin of Gen. Philip Schuyler. His father, Schuyler Colfax, who married (April 15, 1820) Hannah Stryker of New York, died Oct. 30, 1822 and in 1834 his mother married George W. Matthews of Baltimore. In 1836 the family moved to New Carlisle, Ind., where Matthews, who became Auditor of St. Joseph County in 1841, appointed his stepson deputy auditor at South Bend, Indiana. This Indiana city was the place of his official residence the remainder of his life. His first wife, Evelyn Clark of New York, whom he married Oct. 10, 1844 died at Newport, R. I., July 10, 1863. On Nov. 18, 1868, he married Ellen W. Wade, a niece of Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio. He died suddenly at Mankato, Minn., and was buried at South Bend.



Springfield Oct. 23d 1858

Hon. Schuyler Colfax

Dear Sir— The Lincoln boys of Sangamon County have concluded to hold a "Last Grand Rally" in this City on the 30th inst—and hereby cordially invite you to be present to address them on that day, should your engagements permit.

Respectfully Yours
Jno. G. Nicolay
for the Com. of Arrangements

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation Collection

Letter written by John G. Nicolay, October 23, 1858, inviting Colfax to speak in Springfield, Illinois on October 30th. Apparently Colfax's engagements would not permit his acceptance of this invitation.

In 1858, the year of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, his services as a political speaker were in demand. The following letter in the Lincoln National Life Foundation collection is of interest:

Springfield, Oct. 23, 1858

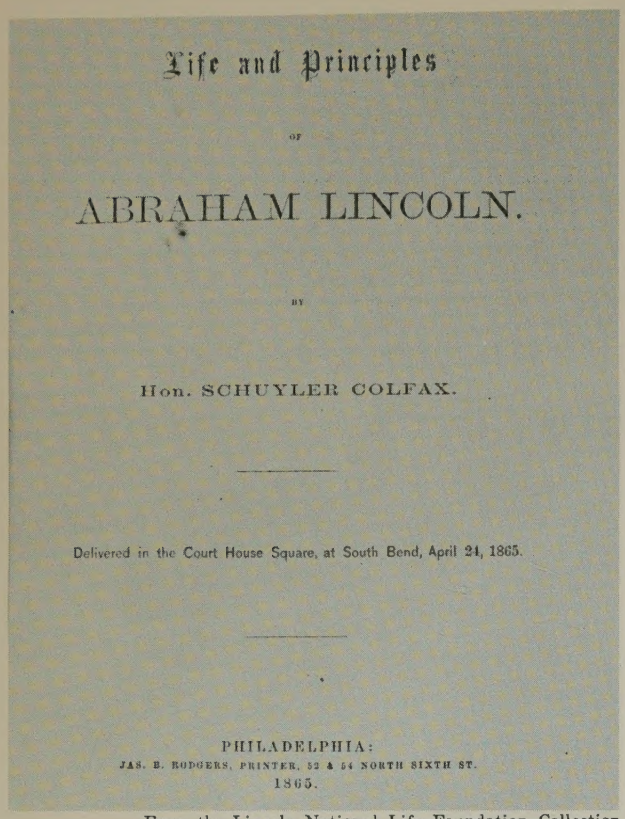
Hon. Schuyler Colfax

Dear Sir—The Lincoln boys of Sangamon County have concluded to hold a "Last Grand Rally" in this city on the 30th inst and hereby cordially invite you to be present to address them on that day, should your engagements permit.

Respectfully Yours
Jno. G. Nicolay
for the Com. of Arrangements

The great Republican rally, which closed the canvass, did take place on October 30th in Springfield, but whether or not Colfax accepted the invitation remains uncertain. Certainly if this young congressman had attended Lincoln would have greeted him warmly. A *Chicago Tribune* reporter wrote that "speaking was out of the question. Lincoln tried it, and though he held at all times an audience of 5,000 or more, something more demonstrative than his convincing and unimpassioned oratory was needed to satisfy the larger crowd."

Evidence available indicates that Colfax did not attend the "Last Grand Rally" at Springfield. On July 6, 1859 Lincoln wrote to Colfax a political letter stating that



Life and Principles

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Delivered in the Court House Square, at South Bend, April 24, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA:
JAS. B. RODGERS, PRINTER, 52 & 54 NORTH SIXTH ST.
1865.

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation Collection

Title page of address by Colfax published after Lincoln's assassination in 1865. (See M 457). Fish noted 1,000 copies, and also states that this was reprinted in A. Y. Moore's "The Life of Schuyler Colfax," Philadelphia 1868. Monaghan makes the following comments concerning this address: "A personal friend reminisces; blames the South for the first assassination of a ruler in the United States —a fitting climax for the mutilators and bone-carvers of Bull Run, the murders of women and children in burning hotels, the systematic starvers of military prisoners."

he sought "to hedge against divisions in the Republican ranks generally, and particularly for the contest of 1860." He said he was particularly concerned with "the movement against foreigners in Massachusetts, in New Hampshire, to make obedience to the Fugitive Slave law, punishable as a crime; in Ohio, to repeal the Fugitive Slave law; and squatters sovereignty in Kansas." In the same letter Lincoln stated that he had "a strong desire to make your personal acquaintance." Then, too, there is some evidence of alleged pro-Douglas proclivities on the part of Colfax in 1858.

A few years later Colfax's public career enabled him to enjoy many personal contacts with Abraham Lincoln. He entered the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth Congress (1855-1857) as a Republican, and served continuously until the end of the Fortieth Congress (March 3, 1869). From the Thirty-eighth to the Fortieth Congress inclusive (1863-1869) he was Speaker of the House.

Lincoln must have known Colfax by reputation at an early date, because at the age of twenty-one the Indiana politician made speeches for Clay in 1844, and was Secretary of the Chicago River and Harbor Convention in 1847—a meeting which the Illinois Congressman-elect attended. Colfax also served as a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1848 and 1852. When the Republican party was formed Colfax was one of the first to join it and he took an active part in organizing the new party in Indiana.

Colfax supported Lincoln for the presidency and on the day of his nomination he wrote to the candidate that: "your name was the most hopeful, around which to rally in the doubtful states." This prompted an exchange of letters between the two men and Colfax made some suggestions concerning strategic political moves in regard to the forthcoming election. On the other hand, Lincoln sometimes mentioned Colfax's name in his own correspondence.

This close relationship caused Colfax to desire a cabinet appointment. Because his longest and most important service, prior to the Speakership, was as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads his friends strongly urged his appointment as Postmaster-General. Lincoln, however, had only one cabinet appointment available for an Indiana politician and that man was the fifty-two year old Caleb Blood Smith who became Secretary of the Interior. Nevertheless, the sixteenth president soothed the disappointed Colfax with the statement that, "you were most honorably and amply recommended; and a tender of the appointment was not withheld on any ground disparaging to you . . . When you were brought forward I said 'Colfax is a young man —is already in position—is running a brilliant career, and is sure of a bright future in any event.'"

During Lincoln's administration Colfax made occasional calls on the president. On May 8, 1861 he impressed upon Lincoln the necessity of "placing arms, artillery etc., along the Ohio River, particularly on the borders of Indiana and Illinois." Like all politicians Colfax made occasional requests of the president for appointments of political friends. On March 24, 1862 in an important letter on administration policy addressed to Horace Greeley, Lincoln mentioned "Mr. Colfax." Likewise, certain formal correspondence of both a political and social nature was exchanged between the two men, due to Colfax's position as Speaker of the House.

These intimate contacts with the sixteenth president proved invaluable to Colfax during his long years of political retirement, when he became one of the recognized lecturers on the martyred president. Perhaps Colfax best remembered his last meeting with Lincoln on Friday, April 14, 1865. Their topic of conversation was about "the policy to be adopted by the administration" toward the South. Lincoln also mentioned his recent visit to Richmond. Colfax was planning a western trip—all the way to California and Lincoln regretted that he could not accompany him. Colfax quoted the president as saying:

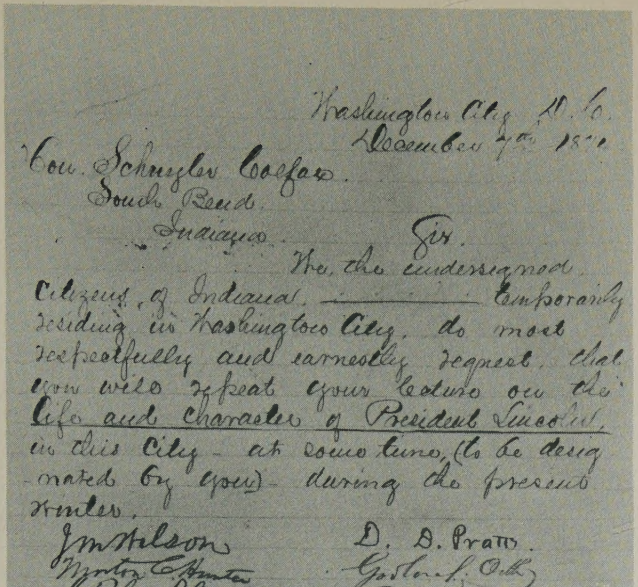
"I have very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our Nation. I believe it practically inexhaustible. It abounds all over our Western country from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; and its development has scarcely commenced. During the war, when we were adding a couple of million dollars every day to our National Debt, I did not care about encouraging the increase in the volume of our precious metals. We had the country to save first. But, now that the Rebellion is overthrown, and we know pretty nearly the amount of our Debt, the more gold and silver we mine makes the payment of that Debt so much easier.

"Now I am going to encourage that in every possible way. We shall have hundreds of thousands of disbanded soldiers; and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry, furnishing suddenly a greater supply of labor than there will be demand for. I am going to try to attract them to this hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all.

"Immigration, which even the War has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more per year from overcrowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold & silver that waits for them in the West. Tell the miners for me that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability; because their prosperity is the prosperity of the Nation. We shall prove in a very few years that we are indeed the Treasury of the World."

Later that fateful day Speaker Colfax called on Lincoln again, shortly before he and Mrs. Lincoln departed for Ford's Theatre. Lincoln called to Colfax, "Don't forget Colfax, to tell those miners that that is my speech to them, by you"—. Colfax told Lincoln goodbye and departed.

With the assassination and death of Lincoln, Colfax wrote a speech entitled "Life and Principles of Abraham Lincoln" which he delivered in the Court House Square at South Bend, on April 24, 1865. This same speech was delivered at Bryon Hall in Chicago, on April 30th, 1865.



Washington City D. C.
December 7th 1874

Hon. Schuyler Colfax.
South Bend
Indiana.

Sir.

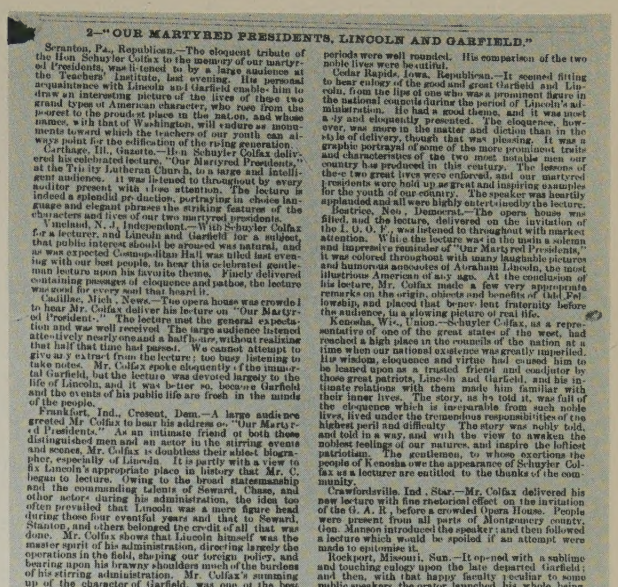
We, the undersigned Citizens of Indiana, Temporarily residing in Washington City, do most respectfully and earnestly request that you will repeat your Lecture on the Life and Character of President Lincoln in this City at some time, (to be designated by you) during the present winter.

J. M. Wilson
Morton Hunter
J. P. C. Shanks
H. D. Taylor
John Coburn
W. Williams
Charles M. Heaston
Theo. F. Stokes
Jos. M. Dufour
C. A. Chenoweth
Z. B. Sturgis
D. Breenahan
H. Garritt
T. J. Larson

D. D. Pratt
Gov. of Ohio
Jas. A. Garfield
O. P. Morton
Jas. McCord
T. J. Carson
W. C. Hicks
S. M. Bixler
D. D. Pratt
Wm. H. Farley
C. C. Baker
Geo. White

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation Collection

Petition of fifty-two citizens of Indiana requesting Colfax to repeat his lecture on the Life and Character of President Lincoln, in Washington, D. C. during the winter of 1874.



2—"OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENTS, LINCOLN AND GARFIELD."

Scranton, Pa., Republican.—The eloquent tribute of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax to the memory of our martyred Presidents, was listened to by a large audience at the Teachers' Institute, last evening. His personal acquaintance with Lincoln and Garfield enable him to draw an interesting picture of the lives of these two grand types of American character, who rose from the poorest to the proudest place in the nation, and whose names, with that of Washington, will endure as monuments toward which the teachers of our youth can always point for the edification of the rising generation.

Carthage, Ill., Gazette.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered his celebrated lecture, "Our Martyred Presidents," at the Trinity Lutheran Church, to a large and intelligent audience. It was listened to throughout by every auditor present with close attention. The lecture is indeed a splendid production, portraying in choice language and elegant phrases the striking features of the characters and lives of our two martyred presidents.

Vineland, N. J., Independent.—With Schuyler Colfax for a lecturer, and Lincoln and Garfield for a subject, that public interest should be aroused was natural, and so was expected Cosmopolitan Hall was filled last evening with our best people, to hear this celebrated gentleman lecture upon his favorite theme. Finely delivered containing passages of eloquence and pathos, the lecture was good for every one that heard it.

Cadillac, Mich., News.—The opera house was crowded to hear Mr. Colfax deliver his lecture on "Our Martyred President." The lecture met the general expectation and was well received. The large audience listened attentively nearly one and a half hours, without realizing that half that time had passed. We cannot attempt to give any extract from the lecture; too busy listening to take notes. Mr. Colfax spoke eloquently of the immortal Garfield, but the lecture was devoted largely to the life of Lincoln, and it was better so, because Garfield and the events of his public life are fresh in the minds of the people.

Frankfort, Ind., Crescent, Dem.—A large audience greeted Mr. Colfax to hear his address on "Our Martyred Presidents." As an intimate friend of both these distinguished men and an actor in the stirring events and scenes, Mr. Colfax is doubtless their ablest biographer, resident of Lincoln. It is partly with a view to fix Lincoln's appropriate place in history that Mr. C. began to lecture. Owing to the broad statesmanship and the commanding talents of Seward, Chase, and other actors during his administration, the idea too often prevailed that Lincoln was a mere figure head during those four eventful years and that to Seward, Stanton, and others belonged the credit of all that was done. Mr. Colfax shows that Lincoln himself was the master spirit of his administration, directing largely the operations in the field, shaping our foreign policy, and bearing upon his brawny shoulders much of the burdens of his stirring administration. Mr. Colfax's summing up of the character of Garfield, was one of the best of the many good things said of this distinguished man.

Wichita, Kan., Beacon.—The lecture was most excellent. The diction was flowing, scholarly and strong. The sentiment was appropriate to the subject, "Our Martyred Presidents." His portraitures were forcibly and graphically drawn. Lincoln's was sketchy and anecdotal. By bold and skillful touches he introduced the audience into the Executive Chamber, and into the heart of one of the few truly great, unselfish men of our history, Abraham Lincoln. He drew the parallel between Lincoln and Garfield, and presented the remarkable coincidences running through the lives of the two men. The lecture was full of gems of thought, and we should like to sit in an easy chair and read it through.

The Madisonensis, College paper of Madison University, N. Y., speaks of Mr. Colfax's lecture as follows: The hall was filled at an early hour by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience. The lecturer and lecture were just what we expected. The one pleasing, the other thoughtful and instructive. The speaker gave a vivid review of Garfield's life, and brought out the leading characteristics of the President. The humorous turn of Lincoln was pleasantly portrayed. His periods were well rounded. His comparison of the two noble lives were beautiful.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Republican.—It seemed fitting to hear eulogy of the good and great Garfield and Lincoln, from the lips of one who was a prominent figure in the national councils during the period of Lincoln's administration. He had a good theme, and it was meet a-ly and eloquently presented. The eloquence, however, was more in the matter and diction than in the style of delivery, though that was pleasing. It was a graphic portrayal of some of the more prominent traits and characteristics of the two most notable men our country has produced in this century. The lessons of these two great lives were enforced, and our martyred presidents were held up as great and inspiring examples for the youth of our country. The speaker was heartily applauded and all were highly entertained by the lecture.

Beatrice, Neb., Democrat.—The opera house was filled, and the lecture, delivered on the invitation of the I. O. O. F., was listened to throughout with marked attention. While the lecture was in the main a solemn and impressive reminder of "Our Martyred Presidents," it was colored throughout with many laughable pictures and humorous anecdotes of Abraham Lincoln, the most illustrious American of any age. At the conclusion of his lecture, Mr. Colfax made a few very appropriate remarks on the origin, objects and benefits of the Odd Fellowship, and placed that benevolent fraternity before the audience, in a glowing picture of real life.

Kenosha, Wis., Union.—Schuyler Colfax, as a representative of one of the great states of the west, had reached a high place in the councils of the nation at a time when our national existence was greatly imperilled. His wisdom, eloquence and virtue had caused him to be leaned upon as a trusted friend and coadjutor by those great patriots, Lincoln and Garfield, and his intimate relations with them made him familiar with their inner lives. The story, as he told it, was full of the eloquence which is inseparable from such noble lives, lived under the tremendous responsibilities of the highest peril and difficulty. The story was nobly told, and told in a way, and with the view to awaken the noblest feelings of our natures, and inspire the loftiest patriotism. The gentlemen, to whose exertions the people of Kenosha owe the appearance of Schuyler Colfax as a lecturer are entitled to the thanks of the community.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Star.—Mr. Colfax delivered his new lecture with fine rhetorical effect on the invitation of the G. A. R., before a crowded Opera House. People were present from all parts of Montgomery county. Gen. Manson introduced the speaker, and then followed a lecture which would be spoiled if an attempt were made to epitomize it.

Rockport, Missouri, Sun.—It opened with a sublime and touching eulogy upon the late departed Garfield; and then, with that happy faculty peculiar to some public speakers, the orator launched his whole being, as it were, into that grand old theme, the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln, fairly holding his audience spell-bound to the close.

Iowa State Register.—Schuyler Colfax, one of the most entertaining lecturers now on the rostrum, spoke to a well-pleased audience last night. There is always considerable curiosity to see and hear Mr. Colfax. The ability and popularity of this statesman of a dying generation are enhanced by his former noted associations, which lend an additional charm to his eloquence. His lecture on Lincoln and Garfield, was a fine effort, and was heard with wrapt attention.

Peabody, Mass., Press.—At the outset Mr. Colfax drew attention to the remarkable parallel which existed between the lives of our two martyred Presidents, Lincoln and Garfield; and he then entered upon a glowing eulogium upon the character and noble fortitude of the latter, as set forth in his last illness. Both men had risen by their own exertions from the humblest stations in life to the very acme of American ambition. The lecture was listened to with the closest attention, by a crowded audience of over 1,000 and did full justice to our martyred Presidents.

Dear Sir: at Mr. Foster's request, I send you Terms for Lecture. He desires me also to name a date for you. You old name sake Tuesday, Nov 27th night before Jack. But if you prefer some other night just name it and I will get term and write you, or send postal card. Perhaps you will prefer a different date.

Yours Truly

Schuyler Colfax

From the Lincoln National Life Foundation Collection

Printed circular of press notices concerning Colfax's lecture on "Out Martyred Presidents, Lincoln and Garfield" on which the speaker has affixed a note.

His invitation to make the address came from the Christian Commission. The address later appeared in pamphlet form following its publication in Philadelphia. In this address Colfax blamed the South for the crime of assassination, using as evidence the Selma, Alabama *Dispatch* advertisement offering "to cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the first of March next," which appeared in that newspaper in December, 1864, the fact that Booth fled in a southernly direction and that he shouted the Virginia motto when he executed the foul deed.

Colfax's brilliant career was still ahead. His position as Speaker, together with his "advanced ideas on Negro suffrage commended Colfax as a candidate for vice-president in 1868," a position to which he was elected. In 1871 he declined the Secretaryship of State, but because of his availability as a presidentitial candidate by the Liberal Republicans in 1872 he was defeated by Henry Wilson (a regular Republican) for renomination for the vice presidency. Shortly thereafter he declined the editorship of the *New York Tribune.*

The great tragedy of Colfax's career was his implication with the Crédit Mobilier scandal. Evidence revealed that he had agreed to accept twenty shares of stock in the fradulent company and that he had received a considerable sum in dividends. His denial of the charge was not convincing. He escaped formal censure because the alleged misconduct had been committed before he became vice president. Colfax insisted that he had been "fully exonerated" but his political career was ruined. His reputation was further tarnished by the disclosure that he had received a campaign gift of $4,000 from a contractor who had supplied envelopes to the government while he was chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Despite these scandals, Colfax retained many friends and because of his high position in the government was accorded considerable prestige. On December 7, 1874 an Indiana delegation sent him the following petition (signed by fifty-two men) as follows:

Washington City, D. C.
December 7th, 1874

Hon. Schuyler Colfax
South Bend
Indiana

Sir

We the undersigned citizens of Indiana—temporarily residing in Washington City, do most respectfully and earnestly request that you will repeat your lecture on the *Life and Character of President Lincoln* in this city at sometime (to be designated by you) during the present winter.

Lecturing became a profitable activity for the Honorable Schuyler Colfax. "Lincoln, His Life and Character" was has chief topic, however with the assassination of President James A. Garfield in 1881 he prepared a second lecture entitled "Our Martyred Presidents, Lincoln and Garfield." The terms for either of the two lectures, were $75 and entertainment. To promote the lectures Colfax prepared a circular of press notices which could be used to announce his appearances. Such circulars carried the lecture dates underlined. Colfax was particularly interested in lecturing before church, library and fraternal

associations, and he was eager to contact individuals who generally manage lectures in local communities.

One of these press notices in the Foundation collection bears this notation in Colfax's handwriting:

"Dr Sir: at Mr. Foster's request, I send you terms for Lecture. He desires me also to name a date to (s). I could name next Tuesday, Nov. 27th, night before—. But if you prefer some other date, & let me know *soon* that terms are satisfactory, we could doubtless agree mutually on a different date.

Respy Yours
Schuyler Colfax
South Bend, Ind."

Some of the press notices are most complimentary. The Valparaiso, Indiana *Messenger-Democrat* carried this story:

"Mr. Colfax delivered his celebrated lecture upon the life and character of Abraham Lincoln to a very large audience last Friday evening. And, notwithstanding the bad roads and inclemency of the weather, many of his old constituents came for miles from the surrounding country, and remained over night in order to hear him. The speaker was very handsomely introduced by the Hon. D. F. Skinner, State Senator from this district, a life-long democrat, but a warm friend of Mr. Colfax's, in which he paid the speaker a warm, personal tribute full of cordial good will. The audience was largely composed of men prominent in both political parties, Democrats and Republicans alike vieing with each other in their demonstrations of applause and satisfaction with the lecture. It was elevated above all political partisanship, and so condensed that a hearer can learn more in one hour and a third of that historic era, and of the inner life and personal characteristics of the great central figure of that eventful era than in days of reading; fully half of it being personal incidents and illustrations not to be found in print at all, but condensed and presented from Mr. Colfax's own personal knowledge and intimacy with Mr. Lincoln. And it could not but be gratifying to the speaker to see so many in his audience, who, for a life time had been politically antagonistic to him, uniting with his warmest partisan friends in their heartiest applause."

Another press notice from the Monongahala City, Pennsylvania, Republican follows:

"He spoke under the auspices of the G. A. R. to an audience which listened with intense interest . . . The audience comprised all shades of politics, and here we may say that though Mr. Colfax has been and still is a strong Republican, there is not a sentiment in his admirable lecture that can give offense to any ear. Mr. Colfax was born in New York City, March 23, 1823. He was therefore, still a young man when called to the vice-presidency, and this fact stands out still more apparent when we remember that so many of the great men about whom he talked so familiarly last night have passed away—Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Thad Stevens, Douglas, Garfield—all and many distinguished others, gone before. It is certainly a rare treat to hear one speak of these men whom he knew, and who made history in the dark days of the 'Sixties. Mr. Colfax is thoroughly a gentleman who has never stooped to the level of lower politics; he has a mild persuasive voice, and earnest and eloquent declamation. His life has been that of a true, honest, manly man."

McMurtry's Speaking Itinerary

Knoxville, Tennessee January 12, 13, 1961.
Memphis, Tennessee January 16—18.
Chattanooga, Tennessee January 19, 20.
Atlanta, Georgia January 31, February 1.
Charlotte, North Carolina February 2, 3.
Birmingham, Alabama February 6—8.
Shreveport, Louisiana February 9, 10.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana February 13, 14.
New Orleans, Louisiana February 15—17.
Jacksonville, Florida February 20-22.
Miami, Florida February 23, 24.

The persons who might be interested in learning of the schedule in detail in the various cities named above, may contact the general agency offices of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY—1960

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members; Arnold Gates, 289 New Hyde Park Road, Garden City, N. Y.; Carl Haverlin, 2 Masterson Road, Bronxville, N. Y.; E. B. Long, 708 North Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Richard F. Lufkin, 45 Milk Street, Boston, 9, Mass.; Wayne C. Temple, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.; Ralph G. Newman, 18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago 11, Ill., William H. Townsend, 310 First National Bank Bldg., Lexington 3, Ky.; and Clyde C. Walton, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.

New items available for consideration may be sent to the above addresses or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

—ARABIC—

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE 1960-50

(Lincoln photo showing broken photographer's plate)/ United States Information Service Lincoln Exhibition/ Produced by the Yale University School of Art and Architecture for the United States Information Service.
Pamphlet, paper, 8½" x 10¾", 23 pp., 13 pp., illus. Contains 36 panels with explanation and illustrations. Published in Cairo, Egypt. Printed in Arabic and in English.

ANGLE, PAUL M. & MIERS, EARL SCHENCK 1960-51

Fire the Salute!/Abe Lincoln Is Nominated!/Murat Halstead Reports/The Republican National Convention/ in Chicago, May 16, 17, & 18, 1860/Edited with Notes and an Introduction by/Paul M. Angle & Earl Schenck Miers/Centennial Edition/Kingsport, Tennessee/Privately Printed by Kingsport Press, Inc./1960.
Brochure, cloth, 7" x 10½", v p., 68 pp., fr., illus., boxed. Presentation copy, none for sale.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1960-52

Lincoln Memorial University Press/Summer 1960/Vol. 62, No. 2/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical/research in the field of Lincolniana and the Civil War, and to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in American/Education.
Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7" x 10", 97-136 pp., illus.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF BOOKPLATE COLLECTORS 1960-53

Year Book 1958/of the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and/Designers./Washington D. C./(device)/ Volume Twenty-nine/Published by the Society/Printed for Members only/at the University Press of/Sewanne. Tennessee. 1960.
Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7¾" x 10", 26 pp., illus., fr. Contains Lincolniana Bookplates by Louis J. Bailey. Limited to 250 copies.

BELTING, NATALIA M. 1960-54

Indy/and Mr. Lincoln/(sketch of pig)/Written by Natalia M. Belting/Illustrated by Leonard Everett Fisher/Henry Holt and Company, New York.
Brochure, cloth, 10" x 8¼", (31) pp., illus., price $2.95.

BLUM, HERMAN 1960-55

Blumhaven Digest/a review devoted to Historical Research and Opinions/Volume 4, No. 1/October, 1960/ Testimonial Edition/for the/Anniversary/of/Abraham/ Lincoln/and/Centenary/of the/Civil War/Issued by/ Blumhaven Library & Gallery/Edited and written by Herman Blum, Founder and Director/4651 Leiper Street. /Philadelphia 24, Pa./(Cover title).
Pamphlet, paper, 6½" x 10", 67 pp., illus.

BROWN UNIVERSITY 1960-56

Books at Brown/Vol. XVIII, No. 4/October 1960/ (drawing of John Hay Library)/Friends of the Library of Brown University/Providence, Rhode Island/(cover title).
Pamphlet, flexible boards, 6" x 9", 141-193 pp., Contains "Lincoln and Hay" by Henry B. Van Hoesen, pp. 141-180.

CATTON, BRUCE 1960-57

Mr. Lincoln's Army/by/Bruce Catton/(device)/Dolphin Books/Doubleday & Company, Inc./Garden City, New York.
Book, flexible boards, (paperback), 4¼" x 7", 394 pp., price $1.45.

COLVER, ANNE 1960-58

Abraham Lincoln/For the People/A Discovery Book/ By Anne Colver/illustrated by William Meyers/The Garrard Press/Champaign, Illinois.
Book, cloth, 6¾" x 9", 78 pp., illus., price $2.25.